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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

6

WEEKLY BULLETIN

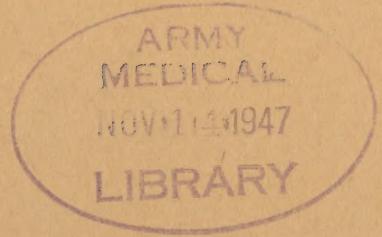
For Period

12 October - 18 October

1947

Number 42

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Selection, Appointment and Removal of Minsei-iin

Recently more attention is being given to the policy and procedure concerning the appointment of Minsei-iin. The basic policy concerning this matter is set forth in Imperial Ordinance No. 426 dated 12 September 1946 which is known as the Minsei-iin Ordinance. This ordinance provides that the number of Minsei-iin shall be determined by the prefectural governor after receiving the opinion of the heads of the cities, towns and villages in the prefecture. The Minsei-iin are commissioned by the Ministry of Welfare upon the recommendation of the prefectural governor.

Although the final appointment of Minsei-iin is made by the national government the selection is actually the responsibility of the local communities. Article 4 of the Minsei-iin Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Minsei-iin Nomination Committee (Minsei-iin Suisen-iin Kai) in each city, town and village. This nomination committee, appointed by the head of the city, town or village, is responsible for submitting the names of proposed Minsei-iin to the prefectural Minsei-iin Selection Committee. The establishment and organization of the Minsei-iin Nomination and Selection Committees is controlled by Ministerial Ordinance No. 41 issued by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 September 1946. After the Selection Committee (Minsei-iin Senko-iin Kai) approves, the names are submitted to the prefectural governor. As far as can be determined, however, in actual practice the recommendations of the Nomination Committee are usually final.

Minsei-iin Ordinance, Article 5, provides that the tenure of office for Minsei-iin shall be two years. Minsei-iin may, however, be removed for cause before the expiration of their two year period. It is reported that in some prefectures action is being taken to recommend the removal of certain Minsei-iin who have been guilty of improper conduct or have not been discharging their responsibilities. (this entire matter of appointment and removal of Minsei-iin is being given further study in order that the procedure may be improved) Since all present Minsei-iin have been appointed since the promulgation of the Minsei-iin Ordinance in September 1946 the terms of office of the Minsei-iin will expire in the fall of 1948.

School Lunch Program

A number of inquiries from Military Government Units have been directed to Welfare Division, PHM, suggesting a prefectural diversion of a portion of the imported skimmed milk from the local school lunch program to other uses. For the information of all concerned, the prefectural allocations of skimmed milk have been worked out to assure a sustained program through to the end of the school year 30 June 1948. Diversions to other programs no matter how worthy are not possible.

In addition to the allocations of imported skimmed milk for school lunch programs, (12,000 metric tons) additional allocations of imported and indigenous dried skimmed milk have been made for nursing and pregnant women, infants to 12 months, and pre-school children 1 - 6 years, found to be suffering from certain food deficiencies. These later allocations will be available through normal rationing channels on a special "health allowance" basis when special need is indicated.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin, Public Health and Welfare Section, No. 39, for period 21 - 27 September, Section II, subject Japanese Red Cross, describing American Junior Red Cross supply distribution. Reference is also made to PHMJG-42, issued 8 October, to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, subject: Distribution of American Junior Red Cross Supplies to School Children in Japan, and pertinent Memorandum of General Application.

On 15 October, shipment of the supplies was completed from Yokohama to all prefectures except the following: Yamanashi, Chiba, Kanagawa, Fukui and Tokyo. The following four prefectures have received gift parcels but have not received

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school supplies at this time: Hyogo, Saitama, Gumma and Ibaraki. Balance of supplies to remaining prefectures are now in transit from the U. S. and will be shipped to remaining prefectures on arrival.

Fund Campaign: The regular membership and fund campaign of the Japanese Red Cross Society and its prefectoral chapters was formally launched 15 October. All prefectoral chapter managers met in Tokyo on 14 October at the Annual Meeting of the Society to receive last minute instructions concerning the drive. General optimism prevailed among the managers, that they would be able to meet their quotas of the total of 300 million yen to be raised.

Disaster Plans: At the meeting of chapter managers on 14 October, they were instructed by National Headquarters concerning their responsibilities under the new Disaster Law and were advised to immediately contact prefectoral government authorities concerning the integration of their disaster plans in the master plans for the prefectures. A number of prefectoral chapters have prepared plans in consultation with prefectoral authorities, which seem to be fairly complete. Outstanding of the plans reviewed by the American Red Cross Consultant Staff is that prepared by the Mie prefectoral chapter.

Volunteer Services: Miss Margaret Gooch, American Red Cross, International Activities, was assigned to the section, 17 October as a Consultant to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of Volunteer Services. Until her present assignment she has been a Field Director, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross, serving during the past eighteen months in the Philippines and Korea and has a professional social work background. With her assistance it is hoped that the Japanese Red Cross can lay a firm foundation for the development of essential volunteer services in prefectoral Red Cross programs.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 25th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama, 3 October aboard the SS Swarthmore Victory.

The above shipment consisted of the following relief supplies:

Clothing	24.37 tons
Food	17.99 "
Medicine	.25 "
Miscellaneous	<u>.56</u> "

Total (net) weight 43.17 "

#### Kyushu Region Welfare Conference

A conference of Military Government Welfare personnel in the Kyushu region was held on 13 October at Fukuoka, Kyushu, and was attended by representatives of Kyushu MG Region, the seven prefecture MG teams in Kyushu, MG Section I Corps and the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This was the third regional welfare conference in the I Corps area.

Emphasis was given to the necessity of closely analyzing the public assistance program of each prefectoral welfare section and the record keeping procedure employed in controlling the expenditure of funds. The need of conducting more intensive training programs for Minsei-iin, so they will better understand their responsibilities, was discussed. The procedure being followed in the prefectures for conducting administrative reviews of the public assistance program by Military Government personnel was reviewed by Lt. Col. C. A. Brock, Welfare Officer, MG Section, I Corps.

#### Disaster Law

Ministry and Cabinet officials have approved of the following procedure for implementation of the Disaster Law:

- a. Ordinance to be promulgated on 20 October when the law becomes effective

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b. Welfare Ministerial Instructions setting up the duties and organization of Prefectural Operating Teams.

c. Welfare Ministerial Instructions on the operation of the Disaster Relief Law.

Ordinance a. above will be promulgated as of this date making the law in full effect as of 20 October.

Organization of Prefectural Operating Team, b. above, will be coordinated with all Prefectural Governors in conference on 20 October. Teams will be organized not later than 31 October and report made to the Ministry of Welfare that this has been accomplished.

Ministerial Instructions will be handed to Governors 20 October which completely orients the Governors as to the workings of the law and what is expected of them (c. above). Each prefecture must submit a plan to the Ministry of Welfare not later than 31 December, containing the following:

a. Study of disasters peculiar to their prefecture.

b. Their plans of utilizing their Operating Teams.

c. What preparations are now in effect to handle disasters in their prefecture.

d. Any stockpiles of supplies located in their prefecture that could be used for disaster.

e. Their financial status as it relates to disaster. What funds are available?

These plans will be studied by the National Disaster Board which will, in consultation with the Ministry of Welfare, make such deletions and additions as are necessary.

## SECTION II

### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Personnel

Mrs. Sweetser, Civilian Public Health Nurse, has been assigned to the Kanagawa Military Government Team.

The 6-weeks refresher course, given at Nippon Medical University, to assist nurses in meeting the new nursing standards, was completed 15 October. Sixty nurses attended. Course included explanation of the new nursing legislation.

The Midwives Section of the Association will give their first refresher course in Tokyo, beginning 20 October.

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period, 12 October - 18 October 1947:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	1

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SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

X-ray film distribution is still receiving attention in order to assure adequate supply. A conference among film manufacturers, Ministry of Welfare representatives and Supply Division personnel was held to discuss procedures. Film companies have designated agencies within the prefectures who are authorized to sell x-ray film to consumers. Detailed information regarding names and locations of these agencies was contained in the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin. In order to prevent x-ray film from purchase by those not authorized to operate x-ray equipment, a check system of reports will be required from these designated agencies. Detailed reports of quantities received and sold will be submitted to Prefectural Health Officers, and through them to Ministry of Welfare officials concerned with distribution of this item. It must be noted, however, that no automatic delivery will be made to agencies. These agencies are required to order quantities they desire from the film manufacturing companies. Thus it seems the consumer, hospital, doctor, or dentist, must make his needs known to these retailers. The following revised price scale issued by the Ministry of Finance 14 October 1947 governs maximum prices of x-ray films.

<u>Size</u>		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Mitrate Base</u>	<u>Acetate Base</u>
5 x 7	Kabine	dozen	¥ 315.90	¥ 401.70
6½ x 8½	Yatsugiri	dozen	481.40	626.10
8 x 10	Mutsugiri	dozen	655.80	861.70
10 x 12	Yotsugiri	dozen	923.00	1,225.00
11 x 14	Daiyotsugiri	dozen	1,165.40	1,550.50
14 x 17	Hansetsu	dozen	1,729.60	2,313.80

Other films:

35 mm, 3 rolls per can, ¥ 170.20  
6 cm X 6 cm (2B), per roll, ¥ 54.30

Dental film, 2 dozen per box, ¥ 201.80

The address of the Osaka branch office of the Konishi-roku Photo Industrial Co., omitted from the previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin, is 26, Tenjinbashi-suji, 1-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi.

Production

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 12 - 18 October 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
		<u>Effect Spray</u>	
Tottori	9,250 lbs.		
Hokkaido		3,900 gallons	
Shizuoka	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	
Wakayama	8,000 lbs.		
Mie	12,250 lbs.	7,105 gallons	
Mie (Nat'l Hospital)	20 lbs.	30 gallons	
Yamagata	15,000 lbs.		
Fukushima	13,560 lbs	4,300 gallons	
Fukushima (coal Mines)	4,100 lbs	1,200 gallons	
Ehime	21,500 lbs	750 gallons	
Oseka	500 lbs	500 gallons	
Akita	10,000 lbs		
Total -	104,380 lbs	22,785 gallons	--

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A total of 3,860,577 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 195,027 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 11 October 1947.

The 27th Weekly Report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 5 - 11 October 1947.

	Total To Date 4 Oct.	No. Mfgd. 5-11 Oct.	Total Mfgd. to Date 11 Oct.	Total Shipped to Date 11 Oct.	Balance To be On Hand	Balance Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	64,896	--	64,896	63,230	1,666	25,104
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	--	39,443	16,119	23,324	--
Sprayer, pump type, semi- automatic	23,808	--	23,808	11,719	12,089	--
Sprayer, hand type $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. capacity	<u>37,610</u>	--	<u>37,610</u>	<u>26,059</u>	<u>11,551</u>	--
Total	165,757	--	165,757	117,127	48,630	25,104

#### Narcotics

A Japanese narcotic agent, inspecting a doctor whose abstract showed four purchases of narcotics since May of 1947, found the doctor had carefully removed the narcotic strip stamps, sealing the bottles, had emptied the narcotic contents, refilled the bottles with quinine and other non-narcotic substances, then again affixed the seals. The narcotics had been used for addiction purposes. The case illustrates the results of training given to Japanese narcotic agents.

Recently two prefectures have reported the arrest of prefectoral pharmaceutical affairs officers for possession of narcotics. One of these officials was a narcotic agent for a short period of time. The Ministry of Welfare is instructing all prefectoral narcotic agents that only narcotics which have been seized and are being held as evidence or awaiting disposition instructions from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and which have been properly recorded and reported may be held in custody by prefectoral officials. The Ministry of Justice has been instructed to direct local procurators to demand maximum penalties for any narcotic official who is guilty of malfeasance in office.

Preliminary work has been done toward consolidating SCAP narcotic directives and the present Japanese narcotic ordinance into a draft of one law for presentation to the Diet by the Ministry of Welfare. The draft will include a provision for the incarceration of any person who is found to be addicted to narcotics.

#### SECTION V

##### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare announced a change in the dates scheduled for typhus training conferences. The meeting at Sapporo, Hokkaido will be held as scheduled on 23 and 24 October. Due to conflicting dates the meeting originally scheduled for 28 and 29 of October in Fukushima has been cancelled; instead, the meetings will be held in Tokyo at an early date in November (date to be announced).

Attention is invited to TB - PH - Prev. Med. 3 (Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin) dated February 1947, subject, Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea. This bulletin deals with louse-borne typhus, murine typhus and scrub typhus. Control methods remain essentially as outlined but with more emphasis

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on the control of fleas, especially against rat fleas, the active vectors of murine typhus. Flea control procedures must precede rat control measures as noted in the Weekly Bulletins for 18 July, 25 July and 2 August.

Workers and leaders of sanitary teams must be trained and retrained at periodic intervals concerning dusting and spraying techniques. This training procedure played an important part in the efficiency of operation of teams engaged in typhus control work in past typhus seasons and should be emphasized again this year.

### Tuberculosis

During the spring months, a manual on the diagnosis of tuberculosis was prepared, translated into Japanese and copies distributed to the prefectural health officers for distribution among the officers in charge of the health centers. It would be a matter of much interest to check on this distribution and the application of the material therein, particularly, the diffusion of information at large in the prefectures regarding control of tuberculosis in the home.

### Sanitation

There is still much confusion in the minds of the Japanese as to the proper use of DDT. Prefectural officials should be advised that the following simple rules be translated, mimeographed and distributed with the DDT, in an effort to correct this misunderstanding.

1. DDT is a chemical--originally in a crystalline form and pulverized into a fine powder--it is very stable--its chief value over other insecticides is that its toxic properties are retained for as much as 90 days, or until it is physically removed or changed by washing dilution or rubbing off.

2. It is used in two forms--powder and liquid.

a. The powder (10% DDT) is used for crawling insects and applied to clothes, futon, tatami, rugs, etc. It is also used for human louse and flea control by dusting over the hair, clothes and all parts of the body. It can be used for fly and mosquito control by dusting surfaces of the liquid where the Larvae are found. Indiscriminate use for this purpose results in a tremendous loss of this material; it should be used only as a last resort.

b. Liquid 5% DDT solution in oil is for spraying or painting with a brush on surfaces where adult flies and mosquitoes rest. Mosquitoes prefer dark cool places inside of dwellings or other enclosures where they are protected from the weather and are near their blood meal. The places to coat with liquid DDT insecticide are the dark corners and ceilings of the room, the inside of closets, undersides of tables, furniture and shelves; light cords, pictures or ornamental bric-a-brac where signs of flies are found; the walls of the benjo, dining room and kitchen (except in the proximity of the fire place.)

3. Do not waste DDT powder or insecticide by spraying or dusting indiscriminately on the ground or along ditches or other places out of doors. This type of control should be done under close supervision and after field investigation to determine types and rates of breeding. These places should be cleaned up and maintained so as not to be guilty of insect breeding--and treated with insecticides only when this is impossible of accomplishment. DDT is not to be used as a substitute for sanitation.

## SECTION VI

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 September 1947 shows 3,386 hospitals with a capacity of 214,053 beds of which 108,045 were occupied. During this same period 311,010 out-patients were treated.

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SECTION VII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-43 15 October 1947 Application for Permission to Publish Results of  
February 47 Nutrition Surveys.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS *CH*  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in  
Japan, week ending 11 October 1947.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11 October 1947

During the week ending 11 October 1947 there was reported a total of 12,584 cases of communicable disease. This was 8 percent less than the total (13,666) reported in the preceding week. Tuberculosis (7,568), whooping cough (1,268), pneumonia (1,057); measles (549), and influenza (38) accounted for approximately 83 percent of the total cases.

There was a total of 2,104 cases and 285 deaths credited to the remaining 12 diseases included in this report. This was well below the total cases (2,837) and deaths (429) reported for these diseases in the preceding week. More than 80 percent of both cases and deaths from these 12 acute communicable diseases were due to dysentery (881 cases and 176 deaths), diphtheria (452 cases and 18 deaths), and typhoid fever (394 cases and 58 deaths).

Diphtheria decreased slightly. This was due in part to the fact that no reports were received from 3 prefectures (Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, and Miyazaki). There were 452 cases and 18 deaths reported in the current week compared with 486 cases and 35 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 30.2 and 36.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 3.0.

Dysentery continued its downward trend. Both cases (881) and deaths (176) in the current week were approximately 35 percent less than the cases (1,343) and deaths (274) reported in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 58.9 and 60.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 11.8 and 10.8.

Typhoid fever cases decreased approximately 20 percent from 498 to 394. Deaths declined nearly 35 percent from 88 to 58. The current case and death rates (26.3 and 3.9 respectively) were only slightly more than the cumulative case and death rates (25.0 and 3.0).

A decrease of approximately 35 percent was registered in the incidence of paratyphoid fever. There were 105 cases currently compared with 163 cases last week. Deaths remained the same (9). The current and cumulative case rates were 7.0 and 6.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.4.

One case of smallpox was reported, compared with 2 last week. No deaths have been reported for the last 12 weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 3 cases and no deaths from typhus fever compared with 2 cases and no deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 1.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased approximately 27 percent from 245 to 180. This was the lowest number of cases reported in any one week since the first week in May. No deaths were reported in the last two weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.0 and 17.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

There were 41 cases and 1 death from scarlet fever in the current week compared with 30 cases and no deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 3.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased for the second consecutive week. The current cases (35) were approximately 15 percent less than the number (41) reported in the preceding week. Deaths remained the same (16). The current case rate (2.3) was less than half the cumulative rate (5.1). The current and cumulative death rates were 1.1 and 1.6 respectively.

Japanese "B" encephalitis suspect cases (12) were less than half the number (27) reported last week. Current deaths (7) were the same as the number reported in the preceding week. The current and cumulative suspect case rates were 0.8 and 0.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.2.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 822 and 32,240 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,644 and 168,595; and for syphilis, 3,191 and 114,401.

**SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN**

Week Ending 11 October 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	26	1	1907	216	33	8	1289	123
AOMORI	8	1	365	32	6	-	276	27
IWATE	6	-	322	28	41	5	959	78
MIYAGI	5	-	443	13	20	4	677	59
AKITA	16	1	501	35	19	1	372	57
YAMAGATA	9	-	552	35	55	1	1558	111
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	359	8	32	5	2183	275
IBARAKI	13	-	438	43	22	7	1650	441
TOCHIGI	13	1	561	33	11	3	1213	202
GUMMA	5	-	262	53	5	4	1335	210
SAITAMA	19	-	502	47	16	1	1468	255
CHIBA	7	-	360	28	30	12	938	195
TOKYO	20	1	1332	202	89	20	2787	633
KANAGAWA	11	1	452	30	10	4	669	127
NIIGATA	13	2	599	35	32	2	1686	234
TOYAMA	5	-	189	11	4	-	185	10
ISHIKAWA	28	-	511	23	14	3	200	36
FUKUI	7	1	191	11	5	3	343	44
YAMANASHI	1	-	84	8	11	1	650	67
NAGANO	8	-	506	37	20	2	1564	153
GIFU	2	-	163	17	6	1	603	177
SHIZUOKA	9	1	437	44	101	28	1148	265
AICHI	31	-	1298	73	30	11	1785	459
MIE	19	2	538	30	8	3	462	115
SHIGA	-	-	176	12	2	-	292	39
KYOTO	5	-	431	46	23	2	765	110
OSAKA	8	1	356	41	39	12	796	199
HYOGO	14	-	695	51	42	3	1253	241
NARA	6	-	148	7	4	1	168	20
WAKAYAMA	4	-	191	8	3	1	130	31
TOTTORI	-	-	137	13	3	2	174	36
SHIMANE	18	1	405	16	10	1	415	121
OKAYAMA	8	2	308	26	11	6	397	125
HIROSHIMA	19	-	518	29	24	4	530	155
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	539	47	NR	NR	257	92
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	254	18	22	2	796	117
KAGAWA	3	-	225	13	18	5	504	87
EHIME	13	1	731	69	21	4	920	180
KOCHI	3	-	261	18	11	-	293	70
FUKUOKA	27	1	1421	92	11	2	590	109
SAGA	13	-	646	51	5	-	196	36
NAGASAKI	3	-	483	54	4	-	505	94
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	166	25	NR	1	328	88
OITA	2	-	595	39	1	-	306	84
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	447	37	NR	NR	507	106
KAGOSHIMA	13	-	514	66	7	1	696	131
Total	452	18	22519	1870	881	176	36818	6624
RATE								
Current	30.2	1.2	36.7	3.0	58.9	11.8	60.0	10.8
Previous	32.5	2.3			89.8	18.3		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

## Weekly Report - 11 October 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID				
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	
HOKKAIDO	22	2	648	-	72	8	1	200	10
AOMORI	14	2	209	28	7	-	-	48	2
IWATE	9	2	179	23	1	-	-	57	1
MIYAGI	6	1	332	26	3	-	-	224	8
AKITA	1	-	128	27	1	-	-	43	4
YAMAGATA	4	1	326	51	1	-	-	97	5
FUKUSHIMA	8	-	397	39	2	-	-	92	11
IBARAKI	9	1	365	38	4	1	-	175	9
TOCHIGI	14	2	371	57	1	-	-	89	5
GUMMA	4	-	244	37	16	-	-	93	6
SAITAMA	10	1	399	40	4	-	-	70	8
CHIBA	4	1	339	23	-	-	-	121	3
TOKYO	33	6	1147	147	5	-	-	420	19
KANAGAWA	8	2	594	79	1	-	-	129	8
NIIGATA	8	2	500	64	7	-	-	159	4
TOYAMA	7	-	351	31	6	-	-	108	1
ISHIKAWA	4	-	180	18	1	-	-	42	1
FUKUI	2	-	147	18	-	-	-	34	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	124	6	1	-	-	45	1
NAGANO	10	1	286	27	2	-	-	124	13
GIFU	15	1	490	51	2	-	-	121	13
SHIZUOKA	50	2	517	49	7	-	-	127	16
AICHI	14	2	845	93	3	-	-	182	6
MIE	10	2	710	77	1	-	-	103	10
SHIGA	1	-	102	10	-	-	-	23	3
KYOTO	8	-	350	37	2	-	-	80	5
OSAKA	9	6	510	89	5	-	-	258	9
HYOGO	26	7	865	121	4	-	-	96	10
NARA	3	-	130	13	2	-	-	14	-
WAKAYAMA	4	1	413	44	-	-	-	61	1
TOTTORI	1	-	133	8	-	-	-	25	-
SHIMANE	6	2	238	31	1	-	-	106	4
OKAYAMA	11	-	297	34	-	-	-	19	1
HIROSHIMA	25	8	623	71	5	-	-	147	11
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	97	9	NR	-	-	27	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	239	33	-	-	-	35	4
KAGAWA	1	1	170	27	-	-	-	59	1
EHIME	4	-	159	23	-	-	-	32	1
KOCHI	5	-	379	44	1	-	-	36	2
FUKUOKA	15	-	293	29	1	-	-	51	2
SAGA	2	-	71	3	-	-	-	24	1
NAGASAKI	3	-	78	7	1	-	-	31	2
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	94	13	NR	-	-	22	-
OITA	1	-	91	12	-	-	-	8	1
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	148	30	NR	-	-	33	2
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	26	6	-	-	-	14	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15334</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4104</b>	<b>227</b>	
<b>RATE</b>									
Current	26.3	3.9	25.0	3.0	7.0	0.6	6.7		0.4
Previous	33.3	5.9			10.9	0.6			

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 11 October 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS				FEVER	
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	46	8	-	-	-	-	53	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	-	-	-	-	211	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	40	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30	5
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	221	-
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	48	2
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	7	-	-	-	NR	NR	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	3	-	-	-	NR	NR	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	NR	NR	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	385	38	-	3	0	1011	82	
RATE										
Current	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	
Previous	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 11 October 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	253	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	6	-	165	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	160	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	-	304	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	78	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	54	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	-	678	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	-	406	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	12	-	254	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	171	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	173	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	246	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	41	-	1780	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	7	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	129	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	-	290	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	258	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	-	448	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	97	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	13	-	881	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	269	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	182	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	192	-	NR	NR	-	-
OITA	3	-	347	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	174	1	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	264	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	180	0	10701	20	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	12.0	0.0	17.4	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	16.4	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

## Weekly Report - 11 October 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	10	-	296	8	3	1	348	94	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	19	1	1	-	94	19	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	25	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	2	-	77	1	3	-	119	16	-	-	-	1
AKITA	1	-	25	1	3	1	83	36	1	1	2	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	36	1	-	-	65	20	-	-	-	-
FUJISIMA	-	-	40	1	-	-	133	37	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	48	1	1	2	188	58	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	37	-	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	2	-	64	2	-	-	37	17	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	3	-	39	-	1	1	66	27	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	41	1	-	-	56	18	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	385	8	3	4	628	256	-	-	4	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	93	1	-	-	73	22	1	1	1	1
NIIGATA	2	-	21	1	1	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	19	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	42	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
M'GANO	4	-	76	1	-	-	37	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	21	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	122	-	2	1	90	21	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	1	90	2	2	2	39	8	-	-	2	2
MIE	1	-	36	1	1	-	24	4	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	28	-	-	-	26	9	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	121	2	1	1	66	17	-	-	5	5
OSAKA	-	-	47	-	4	3	130	29	7	1	45	17
HYOGO	4	-	50	1	-	-	67	25	-	-	11	3
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	8	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	1	40	13	1	-	22	8
SHIMANE	-	-	29	-	1	2	16	6	-	-	7	4
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	11	7	1	2	62	31
HIROSHIMA	1	-	20	2	-	-	63	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	12	-	NR	NR	33	5	-	-	-	1
TOHOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	31	16
K'IGAWA	1	-	14	2	-	*-1	17	6	-	-	11	7
EHIME	-	-	18	-	1	-	34	20	-	-	13	3
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	22	7	-	-	1	1
FUYUOKA	1	-	17	2	2	1	79	53	1	1	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	17	1	1	-	27	12	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	4	-	NR	NR	29	8	NR	NR	2	2
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	11	-	NR	NR	18	5	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	31	14	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	41	1	2083	48	35	16	3112	1005	12	7	237	108
RATE	2.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	2.3	1.1	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
Current	2.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	2.3	1.1	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
Previous	2.0	0.0	2.7	-	2.7	1.1	-	1.8	0.5	-	-	-

Plague: 0

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction

Weekly Report - 11 October 1947  
 Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	65	83	584
AOMORI	26	59	155
IWATE	16	32	41
MIYAGI	4	17	145
AKITA	24	16	154
YAMAGATA	12	14	167
FUKUSHIMA	9	19	114
IBARAKI	3	22	120
TOCHIGI	7	26	87
GUMMA	-	27	51
SAITAMA	4	31	131
CHIBA	-	21	69
TOKYO	17	65	649
KANAGAWA	-	29	283
NIIGATA	129	114	617
TOYAMA	17	21	155
ISHIKAWA	5	31	112
FUKUI	20	37	118
YAMANASHI	2	11	31
NAGANO	24	27	138
GIFU	5	11	82
SHIZUOKA	5	25	182
AICHI	8	33	343
MIE	9	18	82
SHIGA	3	15	82
KYOTO	10	77	378
OSAKA	-	30	318
HYOGO	6	21	172
NARA	1	4	89
WAKAYAMA	5	8	50
TOTTORI	4	4	67
SHIMANE	6	41	193
OKAYAMA	4	20	94
HIROSHIMA	12	51	284
YAMAGUCHI	2	4	50
TOKUSHIMA	33	28	113
KAGAWA	2	16	50
EHIME	23	39	178
KOCHI	NR	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	10	80	478
SAGA	3	3	64
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	NR
KUMAMOTO	5	10	39
OITA	1	22	139
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	NR
KAGOSHIMA	8	6	120
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>7568</b>
RATE			
Current	36.7	84.8	505.9
Previous	37.6	114.1	494.1

Deaths not available.

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

## Weekly Report - 11 October 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	76	3
AOMORI	37	-
IWATE	33	-
MIYAGI	27	-
AKITA	26	-
YAMAGATA	12	-
FUKUSHIMA	35	-
IBARAKI	42	1
TOCHIGI	23	-
GUMMA	9	-
SAITAMA	17	-
CHIBA	-	-
TOKYO	58	8
KANAGAWA	27	-
NIIGATA	114	1
TOYAMA	23	-
ISHIKAWA	26	-
FUKUI	8	-
YAMANASHI	8	-
NAGANO	32	2
GIFU	19	-
SHIZUOKA	15	-
AICHI	26	-
MIE	17	-
SHIGA	3	-
KYOTO	22	-
OSAKA	32	-
HYOGO	11	-
NARA	3	1
WAKAYAMA	21	-
TOTTORI	9	-
SHIMANE	21	-
OKAYAMA	14	-
HIROSHIMA	20	5
YAMAGUCHI	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	23	-
KAGAWA	5	-
EHIME	25	-
KOCHI	NR	NR
FUKUOKA	74	-
SAGA	13	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR
KUMAMOTO	11	-
OITA	13	17
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR
KAGOSHIMA	25	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>RATE</b>		
Current	70.7	2.5
Previous	74.2	3.9

Deaths not available.

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	for first 41 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	452	1000	1687	3594	22519	37642
Dysentery	881	4157	4900	17982	36818	75636
Typhoid	394	785	2086	3584	15334	38054
Paratyphoid	105	243	511	897	4104	7529
Smallpox	1	2	6	6	385	17660
Typhus Fever	3	5	11	47	1011	30743
Malaria	180	728	988	3404	10701	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	74	0	1198
Scarlet Fever	41	59	156	181	2083	1570
Epidemic Meningitis	35	27	157	89	3112	1264
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	12	2	97	23	237	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	18	68	95	200	1870	3000
Dysentery	176	573	1011	2524	6624	10675
Typhoid	58	121	252	491	1815	4481
Paratyphoid	9	10	35	48	227	376
Smallpox	0	0	0	3	38	2705
Typhus Fever	0	71	0	81	82	2869
Malaria	0	5	2	18	20	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	36	0	510
Scarlet Fever	1	0	3	2	48	85
Epidemic Meningitis	16	12	61	39	1005	347
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	7	1	49	14	108	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	for first 41 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Case Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	30.2	69.2	28.2	62.2	36.7	63.6
Dysentery	58.9	287.9	81.9	311.3	60.0	127.7
Typhoid	26.3	54.4	34.9	62.0	25.0	64.3
Paratyphoid	7.0	16.8	8.5	15.5	6.7	12.7
Smallpox	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	29.8
Typhus Fever	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.6	51.9
Malaria	12.0	50.4	16.5	58.9	17.4	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0
Scarlet Fever	2.7	4.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.5	5.1	2.1
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.4	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	1.2	4.7	1.6	3.5	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	11.8	39.7	16.9	43.7	10.8	18.0
Typhoid	3.9	8.4	4.2	8.5	3.0	7.6
Paratyphoid	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6
Typhus Fever	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	4.8
Malaria	0.0	0.3	0.03	0.3	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.6
Jap B Encephalitis (Suspects)	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 11 October 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRONID (C)	CHANCRONID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
TOOKAIIDO	23	984	227	6968	113	3671
AOMORI	10	322	54	2203	35	1336
IWATE	11	150	59	795	34	969
MIYAGI	10	297	49	2438	42	1603
AKITA	5	182	38	1360	48	1065
YAMAGATA	3	147	13	1138	29	1591
FUKUSHIMA	3	354	101	3177	63	2178
IBARAKI	10	505	49	2046	54	2023
TOCHIGI	13	331	66	2550	90	2355
GUMMA	42	252	43	1719	43	2005
SAITAMA	NR	554	NR	2419	NR	1610
CHIBA	29	654	78	3019	62	1956
TOKYO	42	1425	369	5758	193	4268
KANAGAWA	32	1341	286	10580	154	5243
NIIGATA	13	397	81	2643	96	2278
TOYAMA	7	330	63	2587	69	2061
ISHIKAWA	6	506	63	3159	34	1985
FUKUI	10	349	44	1435	48	1033
NAGANO	7	253	53	2808	52	2066
GIFU	12	576	109	3417	57	1391
SHIZUOKA	11	613	79	3005	68	2813
AICHI	80	2810	204	11692	122	6265
MIE	24	1000	72	2132	59	2081
SHIGA	5	744	33	1431	21	1311
KYOTO	48	1589	248	6413	155	3616
OSAKA	79	3842	350	14442	368	12362
HYOGO	82	1482	171	7226	216	7271
NARA	15	468	30	899	42	901
WAKAYAMA	17	882	91	3137	54	1883
TOTTORI	4	305	52	2713	25	1352
SHIMANE	4	141	32	1382	26	1233
OKAYAMA	44	1355	191	4994	76	2960
HIROSHIMA	32	954	188	6648	98	3026
YAMAGUCHI	17	381	136	2988	-	1732
TOKUSHIMA	NR	106	NR	1032	NR	957
KAGAWA	10	542	20	2043	26	1245
EHIME	6	254	54	2789	42	2612
KOCHI	4	265	30	1356	10	1030
FUKUOKA	2	2383	320	9894	183	5935
SAGA	10	319	145	3673	51	1844
NAGASAKI	17	639	111	5432	87	2636
KUMAMOTO	5	280	67	3283	53	2265
OITA	13	669	51	2520	55	1718
MIYAZAKI	NR	64	NR	1394	NR	838
KAGOSHIMA	3	177	49	2349	21	1292
* YAMANASHI	2	67	75	1509	17	536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>32240</b>	<b>4644</b>	<b>168595</b>	<b>3191</b>	<b>114401</b>
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	55.0	52.6	310.5	274.9	213.3	186.5
Previous	54.7		328.9		225.6	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

